THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. XI., Nº. 537. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860. Price, Taéls 15 ₱ Annum.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

Shanghae, *23rd October*, 1860.

REFERRING to a Notice issued on the 16th inst., by the Consuls of the United States, France, and Great Britain, to the effect that the Pilot Licence granted to P. H. Young has been cancelled, the undersigned hereby give Notice to all Merchants, Shipowners, and Shipmasters, whom it may concern, that they will not Insure any Vessel hereafter piloted by the said P. H. Young, or be responsible for any Accident or Loss arising from P. H. Young acting as Pilot.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Company.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
26ja *Agents Hongkong Insurance Company.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims or indebted to the Estate of J. H. Fuller & Co., are hereby notified to make payment, or send in their claims, previous to the 1*st of December*, 1860, to

J. W. RICKARD,
1de *Sole Executor.*

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER HEYMANN has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

REIMER & Co.
2fe Shanghai, 1st November. 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Walter L. Purdie in our firm has ceased.

Mr. N. W. Lincoln and Mr. William Neilson are authorized to sign our name.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late HIRAM FOGG in our firm has ceased, and Mr. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY has been admitted a partner therein.

The business will be continued under the name of

H. FOGG & Co.
5ja Shanghai, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of the late Hiram Fogg, are requested to present them previous to *the 31st December next*, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN,
Executor.
5ja Shanghai, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at *Foochow.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant.*

G. H. ALFELD.
24no Nagasaki, (Japan,) 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on at this Port, under my name, will in future be conducted under the style of Macpherson & Marshall, of which Firm Mr. WILLIAM MARSHALL of Shanghai is a Partner.

A. J. MACPHERSON.
1de Yokuhama, 8th October, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

AGENCY of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE de PARIS.

BY a Decree of the Imperial Government, the "Comptoir d'escompte de Paris," has been authorized to establish an Agency at Shanghai.

This Agency is now ready to transact Banking business, and will buy and sell Exchange.

The Agency's Office is temporarily in the building of the Agra & United Service Bank,

Ho-kea-te-Hong.
26ja Shanghai, 23rd October, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
W. R. Dalziel, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

MRS. MARSH has just received per Mail Steamer, a beautiful assortment of Silk Dresses, Gauze and Grenadine do., Barege do., French Cashmere and Wool Shawls, Scotch Tartan Cloakings, Mantle Cloths, French Merinos in all the Fashionable Colors, Winter Dresses, Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, Chenille Nets, Gold Belts, Flowers, Wreaths, and Head-dresses, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Ribbons and Embroideries, Mourning Collars and Sleeves, Infant's Robes and Pelisses, Mourning & Fancy Stationery.

—All the above Goods have been selected by Mrs. Marsh from the first Houses in London, Paris, and Lyons, and she trusts they will meet with the approbation of Ladies visiting her Show Rooms.

24no Shanghai, 20th October, 1860.

NOTICE.

MRS. MARSH has just received per late arrival, Black and Colored Broadcloths, Doeskins and Tweeds, Sealskins, White and Colored Flannels, Check do., Crimean Shirts, Cardigan Vests, Wool half-hose, Felt Hats, Table Linens, Sheetings, Huckaback, Bath Towels, &c., &c. &c.

24no Shanghai, 20th October, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have just received, and offer for Sale at moderate prices, a choice selection of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of—.

Ladies' Dresses and Trimmings.
Paisley and Scotch Shawls.
Woollen Polkas, Vests, Sleeves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hoods, Gloves, &c.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woollen Drawers, Shirts and Stockings.
Tweeds, Flannels, and Broadcloth.
Cardigan Jackets, Vests, and Scarfs.
Curtain Damask and Trimmings.
Carpeting, Binding, and Hearthrugs.

Also,

An assortment of Stationery, Glass-ware, and China-ware.

WM. DATO & Co.
1de Shanghai, October 12th, 1860.

CIRCULAR.
SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz:
Lemonade per doz. ....Tael 1.0.0
Soda-water „ .... „ 0.7.5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Astor House.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne, Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU,*" or "*Book of Experiments,*" by T. F. Wade, Esq., *Chinese Secretary;* a work in Three Parts, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
at
Fogg & Co.'s; Hall & Holtz's;
and
Reimer & Co.'s

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the Mail Steamers between England and Shanghai, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.

North-China Heral Office,
April 16th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald* —may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the United States Treaty with China, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

JAPAN.

(From the Chinese Repository, 1834–1851.*)*

ITS geographical situation and extent;—Government, laws, manners, customs and literature;—Intercourse with Foreign nations;—Origin of the Japanese, their early history and national character, &c., &c., &c.

Price—5 mace.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 17th May, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

Yang-king-pang,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

Ta-shing. 泰興

REIMER & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, and Jewellers.
CHURCH STREET, CORNER OF FIVES COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

Chronometers carefully rated
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

REIMER & CO.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers.
12ja Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*

OUR HOUSE,
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.

WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.

End of Park Lane and Maloo.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg *& Co.*

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE LOCKHART.

ANY information respecting George Lockhart, a native of Glasgow, who arrived here from *San Francisco* on or about the 11th December, 1852, in the American ship "*North Carolina,*" will be thankfully received by

LYALL, STILL & Co.
10no Hongkong, 18th September, 1860.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
Barrier Road, Shanghai.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
Yang-king Pang Creek,
Opposite Sae-kee's Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
Yank King-pang Creek.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

A CARD.
D. B. SIMMONS, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
Kanagawa (Yokuhama),
20ja JAPAN.

DR. GEO. M. BATES,
YOUKUHAMA—JAPAN.
Terms for attending upon Ships,
One month,.......................$25:00
More than half a month, ...$25:00
Less „ „ „ $12:50
If not employed by the month, per visit,......................} $ 5:00

N. B.—Medicines when furnished will be charged extra. 23ju

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best Illustrated Weekly Journal for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER,

UNRIVALLED IN EXTERMINATING MOSQUITOES, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

12jy London, May, 1860.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China. They have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "*KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES*" *are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.*

20oc London, May, 1860.

DRY DOCK.

THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY

BEG to announce that they are prepared to re-copper and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.

New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Capt. Hy. Browne, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Thursday, the 22d istaunt, at day-light*, (or any time of the night *of the 21st* and *22d*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,100 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which will be received until *Noon of Tuesday, the 13th current*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Tuesday, the 20th current*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 10th November, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

WE have established under this date a Branch of our Hongkong Firm at this Port.

Mr. Arthur Booth will sign our firm per procuration.

BOURJAU HÜBENER & Co.

17no Shanghai, 1st November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ex *ROYAL SAXON*, from *SYDNEY.*

512 Tons Best Australian Steam Coal.
57 Tierces N. S. Wales Beef.
79 Casks Prime Queensland do.
50 Barrels American do.
15 ,, ,, Pork.
15 ,, Irish Mess do.
94 Bags Navy Biscuit, each 100 lbs.
3 Coils European Rigging, 6½, 8, and 9 inch.
4 ,, ,, Rope, 4½ to 8 inch.
1 ,, Water-laid ,, 5 inch.
25 Cases Jones' Bitters.
50 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
50 Trusses Lucerne Hay.
43 Oil Casks.

Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

o Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

20 Cases, each containing 10 Sharp's Breech Loading Carbines. Also, 6 Boxes of Ammunition. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

o Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	Sept. 10	Singapore.......	Oct. 13
Bombay	Oct. 1	Hongkong, ...	,, —
Calcutta, ...	—	New York.......	Aug. —
Galle, ...	,, 6		

Latest dates in England from China,—
From Hongkong ..July 8 } Mail received *viâ*
,, Shanghai... ,, 1 } Marseilles, Aug. 27.

DIED.

On the 3rd instant, Mary Janet, infant daughter of James and Euphemia J. Mackenzie, Aged 1 year 2 months.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 9th Nov. 1860.		*Ending 9th Nov. 1859.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
3,—	62	56	56	45
4,—	59	53	57	46
5,—	56	46	58	46
6,—	53	44	62	53
7,—	55	46	61	54
8,—	55	50	63	54
9,—	54	50	55	41

To be continued weekly.

◆

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange,...............No quotations.

Opium.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
Nov.,	New, Tls.	*Old*, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
3, ...	Nominal.	565 a 570	 615	.... —
5, ...		565 a 570	 615	.... —
6, ...		560 a 565	..n'l. 615	.... —
7, ...		 565	 615	.... —
8, ...		560 a 565	 615	.... —
9, ...		 560	 615	.... —

◆

PASSENGERS.

Departed.—Per H. I. M. Str. *Forbin*, for Tien-tsin, S. E. Mons. de Bourboulon and Madame de Bourboulon, Comte Kleczkowski, Messrs. Blancheton, Huber, and Deveria. Per *Cadiz*, for Hongkong, Major Hon'ble A. Anson, Sir M. Wells, Capt. Wynniatt, R.N. Lieut. Lloyd, Lord Grosvenor, Messrs. H. Ezekiel, W. Marshall, G. F. Preston, W. B. Vareo, H. B. Loch, J. B. Tootal, A. Crowe, Travers, E. Wells, John C. Loch, Marsh, Macondray, Colobert, and H. Bienveniro.

◆

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

Sept. 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. H. Dickenson, A. H. Roberts, and Maslin; Mr. & Mrs. W. Cole and Daughter; Mr. & Mrs. T. Borrodaile; and Capt. Cahill.

For Shanghai, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Maclean.

Oct. 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Dixson, Miss Harmer; Lieut C. H. Platt; Messrs. G. Smith, J. D. Gibb, E. F. Parker, R. Westall, and Hutchison; and Vet.-Surgeon Appleton.

For Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Tate; Mrs. Davie; and Mr. Birt.

Oct. 20.

For Hongkong, Mrs. Murray; Capt. Archer; Messrs. F. Pereira, and J. Hogg.

The P. & O. Steamer *Formosa* carrying the outward mail for Europe will leave at day-light on Thursday, the 22d inst. The post-office packets closing as usual the day before.

The next Inward mail from London 26th Sept., is due in Hongkong to-day and should be here on the 19th instant, by P. & O. Steamer.

The curtain has again fallen upon our political proscenium, and the voice of authority is once more silent and at rest, but of which act of the Drama does this denote the conclusion? Of which head of the argument does this betoken the close? Is the Tragedy of which we have been the passive though deeply interested spectators at an end, or is the denouement yet to come? Have the Minié and the Armstrong been powerful and effective enough not only to persuade but to convince or has some still more terrible invention of modern science yet to clinch the argument?

Another Ambassadorial Secretary wends his way home to his Sovereign's Court with a message of peace thankfully in this case comparing his present honorable employment with his late position of imminent personal danger and distress, but who can say if he is the last who shall be so employed, or whether he is but the précursor of others, with advices of the oft-recurring tempest, and with news of still more portentous and hostile import?

These are questions which if more easy to propose than to reply to at the close of any national struggle, are still more so in the case of a semi-civilised power imbued with principles of a most obstructive tendency, but hitherto without either the material power to resist the encroachment, or the moral strength to admit the superiority, or even the equality of its civilised antagonists. Nevertheless in our own feeble strength it is alike our duty and our privilege to review the past, to discuss the present, and, so far as we may, to prognosticate the future.

The retrospect is, as usual the most easy task to undertake; though once allow that civilisation is progressive and not stationary, once admit that the progress of that same civilisation and the general interests of nations demand that a country fertile and productive as China, and a nation industrious and intelligent as her inhabitants, should join in a free and enlightened intercourse with the rest of the world, and one would think that all who are conversant with the peculiarities of this singular nation could have foreseen the pass to which a contest between the civilisation of the west, and the inert passive resistance of the Imperial Court of China must undoubtedly bring the latter; yet it has been quite the reverse; clear though it now appears that to bring China into the comity of nations would first render necessary and inevitable her defeat and abasement at the hands of those whom before she had so proudly despised, and this even at the risk to itself of a change of her Imperial dynasty, there are few probably who did unravel even to themselves the thread of the labyrinth by which we have had step by step to proceed.

Once launched in the original quarrel, for which we plead her good cause and perfect justification, England, as a leading exponent of western civilisation, has had no want of dignity or self-respect with which to reproach herself, nor has she had any cause to complain of the acts and demeanour of her public representatives; on the contrary, from the moment of the Peiho disaster to the Ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin, on the 24th of last month, no indication of imperial policy has been afforded which does not lead one to the conclusion that the line adopted by Mr. Bruce, though unexpectedly checked for the time, was the only one which could at the same time preserve the honor of Great Britain, and fitly inaugurate the new era provided for by the Treaty of Tientsin.

Let us recall to mind the undignified voyage and reception of the American minister at Pekin, (we wish to speak with no disrespect of Mr. Ward, for we regard him personally with the most opposite feelings, but allude to the policy laid down for him and which he had to pursue,) let us not forget the scoffing allusions to his public reception, just lately indulged in by the China mandarins at Pekin; let us beyond this carry our imagination to those tables and chairs which Messrs. Parkes and Loch with their own eyes witnessed in a temple near their felon's dungeon, testifying by an inscription that they had been lent to "the American Barbarian Ward, Tribute Bearer," and we cannot repress a sigh of national relief; still more let us remember how nearly our present Ambassador was persuaded to proceed from Tien-tsin to Pekin with a small escort, and by special request, "without any large guns, which terrified the inhabitants;" let us picture that escort starting, and fill up the blanks with the battles of the 18th and 21st September, and the act of foul treachery, which in its consequences entailed at the hands of one of the most humane of generals, the destruction of the Emperor's 200 palaces; and we repeat that then Englishmen must congratulate themselves that the policy of their country has at the same time been dignified and consistent, and the best calculated to work out at present, and for the future, the great objects at which it aimed.

But we are becoming national, not cosmopolitan, in our train of thought, and the question is not one for Great Britain alone, but for the World.

Considerable comment has been passed upon the diplomatic delays at Tien-tsin and Ho-se-woo, and the phrase of "diplomacy again at work," became frequent and ill received amongst the ardent spirits in the camp.

We must allow that at the time we partly shared this feeling, but on reflection, we are not disposed to rail at the course adopted, for we are all bound to admit that diplomacy had to act much as the Chinese do, upon precedents—that those precedents pointed to the Treaty of Tien-tsin as the result of the first capture of the Taku Forts, with a then much less imposing force; that a consistent firmness, and not an overbearing harshness, would alone be held as justified by the civilized world; and that the object was to attain an end, if the Chinese would allow it to be so, without too deeply humiliating in the eyes of its subjects the Imperial Dynasty. That its own policy has subverted such an intention, cannot be laid to the charge of the Allied Ambassadors. So much for the past.

With the present, we confess we are hardly so well satisfied, we regret and deeply so, the departure of the forces from Peking to Tien-tsin to winter: our reasons will be obvious. To have striven so hard and so long for a particular object, to have at last attained it after overcoming untold-of obstacles of diplomatic chicanery and military treachery, to have inaugurated such success in the heart of Pekin by a most important ceremony, for the arrangement of which in the novel equality, if not superiority granted to the Foreign Ambassadors received, the Chinese had no precedent, and were sorely perplexed; to have been for some time, after a stern show of retributive justice in the destruction of Yuen-min-yuen, in peaceful and friendly occupation of one of the gates of Pekin, and then, at the first approach of winter to withdraw to Tien-tsin, appears to us to be open to many and the gravest objections, to be fraught in itself with the seeds of much future evil, and at the present moment practically objectionable in preventing the British Minister, Mr. Bruce, entering at once upon that residence in Pekin which has been the cause of so much trouble and expense.

The answer to our objection is that the retreat is a military necessity, and to that, if it be so, we have no rejoinder to make, but it does seem to us, in our want of commissariat education, that with substantial quarters for the troops at command, and Pekin at our mercy, supplies would have been both easy to obtain on the spot, and to get up by sleighs from the rear, and that a winter at Pekin has rather turned into a bugbear than been proved to be a difficulty impossible to overcome.

The Convention appears to have stipulated for most of those points of which experience has shown the necessity. Two alone of importance to trade appear unnoticed, the opening of the river Yangtsze and the alteration of the restriction placed upon the shipment of grain from the Northern ports in foreign bottoms.

This latter will however we trust be effected; it may and doubtless will be a serious blow to the Junk trade in the North just as the use of foreign vessels has been in the coasting trade in the South, but why the Gulf of Pecheli should enjoy a protective policy not extended to the other seaboard provinces we are at a loss to understand, and are deeply impressed with the belief that it will be wiser as well as more creditable to the subsequent acts of foreigners, bound to act within the scope of certain Treaty regulations, to allow at once a stipulation which is inevitably destined to become a dead letter, and which Chinese shippers from Newchwang and the ports of Shantung will be themselves amongst the first to break.

As regards the Yangtsze we believe Lord Elgin waits but to confer with Mr. Bruce upon the subject, and there is every reasonable ground for hope that its opening up will a few months hence be a fait accompli. Of the importance of the step we are all deeply impressed, and not less evident is it that if left to the Chinese Government to bring about—dislike, indifference, or want of power will postpone it indefinitely.

Foreigners must therefore cut the gordian knot themselves. We must send up a squadron of Steamers and Gun-Boats, giving a deliberate notice to both Imperialists and Rebels, that the river must be opened up at once, that any act of hostility from whichever side it may proceed will meet with severe chastisement and still more serious and lasting consequences; and let us, if neutrality be still our policy, practise it by maintaining a vigorous abstinence, enforced by severe penalties for its infringement, from anything like interference or partiality where the two parties may be in actual contest.

What can we say of the future? Is the blow lately dealt and the loss of prestige in the sight of its very Capital, all that remained to send this tottering dynasty after a few lingering months to its last repose? If it be so one thing alone would cause us to regret it, namely, that neither in the Rebels, nor in any individual yet upon the political horizon of China, can we discern the Phœnix which is likely to rise resplendent from the ashes of an effete predecessor, to conduct this glorious country into the path of an enlightened intercourse with its fellow nations and introduce it to the precepts of a more perfect civilisation.

Be this as it may, and we think the test will prove rudely severe and telling, the task of foreigners, selfish alone in its primary aspect, but fraught in reality with the highest and holiest interests of China, is to watch and to guard carefully that the advantages just secured become not phantoms but realities; to this end, judging from the past, anything like over anxiety to reduce at once the necessary expenses of the expedition, to impair its present high efficiency, or to seriously weaken its numerical proportions is highly to be deprecated.

Let it be "once done always done"—let our authorities, even in the face of the reluctance at Home to undergo the China war expenses, remember and act upon this principle, that whilst when once initiated and set in work no one will probably more readily accommodate itself to the changes than the Chinese Government, none will so much require the continued presence of heavy pressure to initiate it; and let them bear in mind that the measures necessary to impose that pressure are in reality the emblems of the truest economy and the unfailing stepping-stones, by which they themselves will attain to an eminent distinction, honored alike as the consistent supporters of national dignity and the holders of an enlightened and far-seeing sagacity.

We reprint in this number the Extra published by us on the 7th inst., that our Subscribers may have their files complete.

PEKING.

RATIFICATIONS OF THE TREATY OF TIEN-TSIN EXCHANGED

AND

CONVENTION OF PEKING SIGNED AND RATIFIED.

THE REMAINS OF THE MURDERED PRISONERS INTERRED IN THE RUSSIAN CEMETERY.

THE EMPEROR'S PALACES OF YUEN-MIN-YUEN UTTERLY DESTROYED BY THE BRITISH FORCES.

H. M. S. *Nimrod*, Commander Wynniatt, arrived from the Peiho on the 4th with dates from Peking to the 27th ultimo.

The following is a *précis* of the important news received:—

The Ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin were exchanged, and the Convention of Peking signed and ratified in Peking on the 24th, by the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, H. M. Special Envoy, and Prince Kung, Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China. The same ceremonies on the part of the French were performed on the 25th.

The palaces, &c., of Yuen-min-yuen, the summer residence of the Emperor, were utterly destroyed by fire by the British Forces, on the 18th and 19th

The remains of the four murdered prisoners, Messrs. T. W. Bowlby, De Normann, Lieut. Anderson, and Private Phipps, were buried in the Russian cemetery outside the walls of Peking, on the 17th October. The sum of 200,000 taels has been exacted from the Chinese authorities by the British, for the friends of the deceased, and as compensation to some of the survivors for their sufferings. There is no doubt that Capt. Brabazon, R. A., was beheaded with the Abbé Luc, on or about the 21st September, after the battle near Tung-chow, when the Tartar General, whose prisoners they were, having been mortally wounded, ordered their execution.

The following is the substance of the Convention signed at the Office of the Board of Ceremonies, on the 24th Oct.

In Art. 1, the Emperor expresses his regret at the misunderstanding occasioned by the affair of Taku.

Art. 2, revokes the consent given by the Queen, to the conditional suspension of her Treaty right to place a minister in permanent residence at Peking. Her Majesty resumes the exercise of her full right to keep a minister there, or when it suits her.

Art. 3, provides the payment of an Indemnity of 8,000,000 taels, in all; that is 4,000,000 more than the sum already granted by the Treaty of Tien-tsin. Tien-tsin is to pay half a million by the 30th November. Canton 333,333 taels; less the advances towards the Shameen site, by the same day. The rest is to be paid out of the Customs, one-fifth of the revenue of which will be taken quarterly till the whole is paid.

Art. 4, opens Tien-tsin to trade.

Art. 5, removes the interdict on emigration to the British Colonies or elsewhere, and provides that regulations shall be fixed for the protection of the emigrant.

Art. 6, cedes to the British Crown the portion of Cowloon now held under lease, and makes it part and parcel of the Colony of Hongkong.

Art. 7, provides for the immediate operation of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and this Convention of Peking.

Art. 8, provides for the promulgation of both the above instruments throughout the Empire.

Art. 9, provides for the immediate evacuation of Chusan by the British force now garrisoning it. The rest of our army in China will remain at Tien-tsin, or Ta-ku, or Tung-chow, or Canton, or at all these places, as the British Government shall decide.

The Allied Armies were to commence marching from Peking on the 1st inst. for Tien-tsin, which place will be held by about 3,000 of the British, and some of the French force.

It is reported that the British troops will be thus disposed of:—The 87th Royals, Queen's, Buffs, and Marines to England. The 60th, 31st, 67th, and 8th Punjaub, with Desborough's and Milwood's Batteries and Fane's Horse at Tientsin and the South Taku Fort, under command of Brigadier Stavely. The 15th Punjaub, 99th and 44th to Hongkong or Canton. The Loodianah Regiment with one-half of Pennycuick's Battery at Shanghai. The King's Dragoon Guards either to India or to Cowloon.

Lord Elgin went into the city of Peking to reside, on the 27th, and would remain there until the army is withdrawn.

The Emperor Heen-fung was at the palace, Zhehol, in Tartary, beyond the Great Wall, the same at which Lord Macartney, British Ambassador, was received by the Emperor Keen-lung in 1793.

H. B. M. Minister, the Hon. F. W. Bruce and Staff, left Shanghai in H. M. S. *Furious* on the 31st ult., and M. de Bourboulon, the French Minister, in H. I. M. S. *Forbin* on the 5th inst. They will proceed at once to Tien-tsin.

H. B. Loch, Esq., and Major Hon. A. Anson proceed to England by this opportunity, the former having charge of the ratified Treaty and Convention, and the latter Despatches from Sir Hope Grant, Commander-in-Chief.

The following is the last letter of our correspondent from Peking received by the *Nimrod*. There has been much irregularity in carrying out the postal arrangements, our letters have not reached us in due course on one or two occasions and we have but just now received a packet that should have come to hand a fortnight ago, as it was, we know, put into the proper channel for transmission by the last mail steamer from the North. As it contains some interesting particulars we insert it at foot.

Camp before Peking 24th October, 1860.

In my last, dispatched on the 13th or 14th instant, I told you of the occupation and sacking of the Emperor's Palace of Yuen-min-yuen, and the surrender, by the authorities, of the An-tin gate (Gate of Peace), a quarter of an hour before the wall was to have been breached, if not opened peaceably. The force that then entered still occupy the position; the French on the east, the British on the western ramparts, with field-pieces commanding the city and walls. Several brass guns were taken, one of very large size, eleven feet long, ornamented with devices and Mantcheou characters, the [illegible] dimensions. There is also one made of wood and cleverly sheathed with copper, an excellent imitation of a brass gun. No one is allowed to pass through the gate without a pass, and then only permitted to advance about 100 yards, where a rope is stretched across also to keep the Chinese back, who congregate there in hundreds to look at the barbarians, and listen to the bands. There are six shops within this space, in which there is only grain, dried fruits, joss paper, &c., for sale. There is also a market for fruit, vegetables, &c. From the rampart there is an extensive view over the city and surrounding country, but there are so many trees in the city, that one can't see but little of it, the houses being principally of only one story. The public buildings are higher, the roofs of which being of glazed tiles, green or yellow, have a good effect. The streets are wide and more regular than in the southern cities, but the houses and shops have an appearance of poverty and dilapidation that was unexpected in the capital of the Celestial Empire.

Of the unfortunate party that were captured by San-ko-lin-sin's army on the 18th ultimo at Chan-kia-wan, Captain Brabazon, Qr.-Mr. Gen., R.A., the Abbé Luc, and some French belonging to the Scientific Society are still unaccounted for. The two *former* are believed to have been decapitated by order of a Tartar General who had them prisoners with him. He was wounded in the battle of the 21st, and in exasperation ordered their execution. The account is given by Chinese Catholics, and the Russians say two Europeans were decapitated at the Stone Bridge, Pah-li-chao, near Tung-chow, where the Tartar camp was. The authorities pretend ignorance on the subject, but the circumstance of the bodies not being produced give color to the truth of the report. The number of French who were of the party is not correctly ascertained, but there appear to be 4 or 5 still unaccounted for. Those who providentially escaped, after much torture, are Messrs. H. S. Parkes, C.B.; H. Loch; Capt. Escayracke, a French officer; 5 French privates, and 11 Sowars, together 19. Those who unhappily sunk under the inhuman treatment of the barbarous, cruel foe and whose remains were sent into the camp are—W. de Normann, Attaché to the British Legation at Shanghai; Mr. T. W. Bowlby, Special Correspondent of the *Times*; Lieut. and Adjutant Anderson, Fane's Horse; Private Phipps, King's Dragoon Guards, 4 Sowars and 3 French, together 11. The bodies could only be recognized by the dresses in which in some instances they appeared to have been wrapt after having been stripped. A description of the state of these poor victims is too horrifying to be related. The tightness of the cord with which they were bound eat into the flesh and caused a lingering and painful death by mortification. The bodies of the Sowars were given to the Sikh Cavalry who, as is the custom, burnt them. The French were delivered to our Allies, and the four British were buried in the Russian cemetery outside the An-tin gate of Peking, on the 17th.

At noon the procession formed at the Llama Temple, and marched in the following order to the Russian Cemetery, half a mile from the city, the band of the Rifles playing a slow march.

One Troop Dragoon Guards,
One Troop Fane's Horse,

An Officer & 20 Men of each European Corps (armed),
The Commander-in-Chief, } Chief Mourners
The Earl of Elgin,

The Corpses on gun-waggons, each drawn by 6 horses.
Mourners: Nearly all the Officers of the English, and a large number of the French, Army, including General Montauban, Commander-in-Chief.

Pall Bearers—		Pall Bearers—
Major Hon A Anson, V.C., A D.C. Mr C. S Compton Capt Farquharson A D.C.	Mr. Bowlby	Hon. T. Thurlow Att. to Embassy Col. Biddulph, Mil. Sec Hon. — Wortley, Att to Embassy
Mr. H. Loch T. F. Wade H. S. Parkes, C.B.	Mr De Normann	Capt Grant, A.D.C. Capt. Lane, A.D.C. Lt-Col. Crealock, Mil. Sec.
2 Privates King's Dragoon Guards	Private Phipps, King's Dragoon Guards	2 Privates King's Dragoon Guards
2 Officers Fane's Horse	Lieut. Anderson	2 Officers Fane's Horse

The burial service was read by the Rev. — McGhee, Chaplain to the British forces. The priest of the Greek Church attended by request, in his Pontifical robes, holding on high the emblem of our faith. Father Mahee, the Roman Catholic priest, attached to the British army, was present. Three volleys were fired by the Infantry. It was a mournful and affecting ceremony to witness these poor Christian victims of heathen barbarism laid in their untimely grave. The cemetery is about a quarter of a mile outside the northern wall of the city. The grave is on high ground, just within the inner gate. The coffins were laid side by side from the north to south,—Private Phipps, then Lieut. Anderson, then Mr. de Normann, and then Mr Bowlby. The Royal Engineers are to place a tomb over the poor fellows, and if the British Government does not erect a monument to their memory, it is to be hoped that it will be done by private subscription.

The Chinese authorities have been made to pay the sum of 300,000 taels of silver (say £100,000) for the families and friends of the deceased. The exact amount for each will be decided by H. M. Government, the maximum it is said will be £10,000, and the survivors who escaped will participate, in consideration for their sufferings. One sowar has died since he came into camp from the effect of his injuries.

This is but a part of the retribution that has fallen on the nation for their treacherous act in capturing those who, with a flag of truce, were returning from a conference with authorities deputed to arrange the preliminaries of a convention, and for the cruelty with which all were treated, and some murdered, evidently with the sanction of the Emperor who was at the Palace of Yuen-min-yuen when they were taken there. The whole of the Summer Palaces have been systematically burnt to the ground as a special punishment for this base conduct. A proclamation of which a free translation is given below, was issued by the Commander-in-chief of the British Forces.

Proclamation by Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B.
15th October. 1860.

Whereas certain Officers sent to Tung-chow with the knowledge and consent of the Imperial Commissioners, Tsai, Prince of I, and Muh yin, for the purpose of arranging the conditions of a pacific reception of the Allied Ministers at Tungchow, were, on the 18th September last, in defiance of the flag of truce under protection of which they were travelling, treacherously seized by the Prince Sang-ko-lin-sin and his colleagues, the army which they commanded has been defeated and dispersed by the allied forces. These are now encamped outside the north wall of Peking, and are in occupation of a gate of the city. It has since come to light, that the officers and men treacherously seized have been subjected to usage so barbarous that several of them have died. This atrocity, for which the Chinese authorities alone are responsible, they must be made to expiate, and as it appears that the persons before mentioned, who were captured in violation of the usage which protects those who pass between hostile armies, were first maltreated at the Palace of Yuen-min-yuen, the Commander-in-chief has decided upon the complete destruction of the buildings thereto belonging, and further upon the exaction of a sum of money, to be paid in compensation for what they have endured, to the survivors of the parties seized, or to the families of those who have lost their lives in captivity. If this sum be at once paid, the authorities and people of the capital will be treated as those of Tientsin and Tungchow have been; let them remain peaceably where they are; but if the sum be not paid within the time appointed, or if peace be not immediately made by the signature of the required convention, the Commander-in-chief will not be answerable for the consequences.

The first condition was complied with on the 20th, and the second carried out this day, the 24th.

The *ceremony* took place in the Hall of Ceremonies in Peking. At 3 P.M. the procession entered the An-tin gate in the following order:—100 Cavalry (detachments of King's Dragoon Guards, Probyn's and Fane's Horse), 400 Infantry (detachments of the various regiments of foot) officers and others mounted, the General and staff, Lord Elgin in his green sedan chair carried by 16 Chinese coolies in scarlet livery attended by a detachment of Cavalry and Infantry. The street from the gate was lined by detachments of Infantry, amounting to 2,000 men, who followed up the procession as it passed, forming altogether an armed force of about 3,000 men marching through the capital. On reaching the Hall of Ceremonies the party passed through a gateway into a Court-yard when the horsemen dismounted, and the whole filed off on either side, leaving an avenue through which H. M. Envoy was conveyed to the steps of the of the raised floor of the Hall, a flourish of *trumpets and the national air saluting him as the* soldiers presented arms. On descending from his sedan chair his Lordship was met by Prince Kung, the Emperor's brother, who saluted in the usual manner of the Chinese by extending the two arms forward with hands together, the Earl raising his hat. His Lordship then walked towards the further end of the hall, and took the seat of honor, placed there for him, at the same time motioning the Prince to take the lower seat about 15 feet on his right. Sir Hope Grant occupied a chair on Lord Elgin's left. A table covered with tawdry embroidered cloth stood before each. *At and behind a row of similar tables running* from the back to the front, staff and other officers and visitors sat or stood to witness the ceremony, and on the opposite side the Princes of the Council and Mandarins of various buttons and feathers took *up a similar position. Between the two* stood the Attachés of the Embassy, Interpreters and others, engaged in the ceremony at a table whereon papers, dispatch boxes, &c., were placed. The examination of credentials and other papers, occupied about half an hour, and at a quarter to 5 o'clock, the signatures of the high contracting parties were attached to the documents. Kung produced the Emperor's signature in Vermillion with the seal of the Empire attached on yellow paper, authorizing him to sign the convention. Lord Elgin then sent a message through the Interpreters to Kung expressing his hope that the *Treaty now concluded would be lasting, to* which the Tartar replied in true Asiatic words, He hoped it would last a thousand years that, affairs had been badly managed hitherto, but that now *he* had undertaken the control of them he believed no misunderstandings would arise. On retiring Kung should have been at Lord Elgin's side, as he walked towards his sedan-chair, but he lagged behind a little, and his Lordship had to wait until he stepped forward. Throughout the ceremony the Prince's expression was one of undisturbed sulkiness, he appeared to reply with churlishness to all that was said to him. He had on a *purple damasked silk long coat.* The button on his hat was covered with red silk like the tassel which hung from it. Lord Elgin was in Ambassador's uniform. He assumed a cold and distant air, and doubtless felt the utmost disgust at having to treat with the minister of a false-hearted and perfidious master. A salute of 21 guns from a battery of Royal Artillery on the wall at the An-tin gate, announced that Peace was established. It had been intimated that the usual refreshments on such occasions would not be partaken of, therefore none were offered except the cup of tea which is customary at all times.

Reports of intended treachery at the last moment were communicated through Catholic priests. They were not believed, but precautions were taken against them, by having a large force within the city instead of an escort merely, as was first intended.

This Hall of Ceremonies is a common looking chamber entirely open in front, with large closed doors at the back, on which the usual pictures of warriors, &c., are pasted. From the ceiling in front there was some tawdry silk hangings, the floor was partly covered with mats and pieces of carpet, and the whole scene was considerably inferior to the stage of a second-rate sing-song in the south.

An attempt on the part of M. Beato to take a photograph of the scene at the moment of signing, failed in consequence of the light being unfavorable. *It was amusing, however, to look on to* see the quiescent attitude of the party for about 30 seconds whilst the camera was supposed to be receiving the impression.

On returning, the troops were formed in bodies at short intervals from the palace to the gate.

The distance from the An-tin gate, by which the procession entered, to the Hall of ites and Ceremonies is at least 4 miles along a street running due south, at which point it approaches the wall that separates this, the Tartar city, from the Chinese Quarter. It is 60 feet wide, unpaved and full of ruts, consequently very dusty in dry and muddy in wet weather. The houses are low, and generally of mean appearance, the whole effect being one of poverty and dilapidation. Numerous 2-wheeled carts drawn by remarkably fine mules were seen, mostly unemployed. An unusual *number of females were seen at the corners of* streets gazing at the procession.

The palace in Peking would have been destroyed when the fate of the prisoners was ascertained, had not the General given his promise to protect it provided the city gate was surrendered on the 13th. When the letter demanding it was sent, it was not known that any of them had been barbarously murdered. That sad truth was discovered before the above-named day, but Sir Hope Grant feeling committed to his promise, spared the city. The deceased were not all brought into camp until the 16th.

Several letters and papers bearing upon the present condition of affairs was found in the palace. Amongst them a letter from San-ko-lin-sin recommending the Emperor to leave the capital, and go on a hunting tour to Zhehol in Tartary beyond the Great Wall, according to the ancient usage *of* his ancestors. Upon this the Emperor remarks that in case the preparations for his sudden departure should alarm the people he will make them appear as if he were taking the head of his army against the barbarians, and then proceed to Tartary instead. In another he says, he has made such arrangements for attacking the barbarians should they advance from Ho-se-woo to Tung-chow that his army will encircle and entirely annihilate them, and he begs the Emperor to feel confidence in his success.

There are memorials from his Ministers requesting him to return from Yuen-min-yuen to his palace within Peking and remain there, where his safety is provided for by the standing army, and by the strength of the palace, whereas by going into Tartary, he will be exposed to local banditti and the rebels. They remind him that it is 40 years since an Emperor has made the hunting tour, that the palace of Zhehol would probably be in a dilapidated condition and the guard in a disorganized state. They also speak of the Imperial Treasury being too impoverished to allow him to make the usual presents to the tributary princes and others who would visit him, to do homage, according to ancient custom—many other arguments are used to dissuade him from his intention.

The policy of San-ko-lin-sin is evident. He persuades the Emperor to quit the capital and proceed to Tartary; he feels confident of being able to conquer the barbarians, and the throne to which he aspires, would then be an easy acquisition. I expect to obtain copies of these documents, and shall forward them to you. They put beyond doubt the fact of the treachery practiced at Chan-kia-wan on the 18th having been deeply laid, with the sanction of the Court, the duplicity of Kwei-liang at Tien-tsin being part of it.

THE SUMMER PALACE AND GARDENS OF HIS CELESTIAL MAJESTY AT HAI-TEEN, (YUEN-MIN-YUEN).

Before attempting to describe the beauties of this lovely neighbourhood, it will be necessary to say a few words on the capture of the Palace by the French, and how it happened that the French were on the spot before the English troops, I will therefore quote briefly an account of the day (6th October), submitted to me by an officer in the Cavalry Brigade. "At early morn the army started from the Brick-kilns, where it had halted the day previous, and proceeded onwards, keeping the right of the N.E. angle of Pekin. The French were advancing on the left. At 11, a halt was called, while the line of operations was discussed. According to report the enemy were encamped in front of the *Tih-shing* gate on the North face of Pekin. It was determined that the French and English should advance together, the one keeping the left hand the other the right, and in this order attack the enemy's camp, while the British Cavalry, under the orders of Brigadier Pattel commanding, should find their way to some open spot on the broad road leading north from the gate, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat northwards. The Cavalry Brigade then left the rest of the column, and worked in a N.W. direction, until they found the road on which they were ordered to take their position. The skirmishers reported large bodies of Tartars moving to the North, and two squadrons of of Probyn's Horse were sent after them, but the Chinese got the hint, and made off too fast. A few shots were then heard, and the Brigadier moved towards the town. When arrived at the *Pah-ting* temple they met the French, who were making anxious enquiries after the British Infantry, and saying that as Sir Hope Grant had appointed the rendezvous at the Summer Palace, they would make for that place. The Brigadier, thinking that the rest of the British Army had gone on, gave orders to march for the Summer Palace. When arrived at the villages surrounding *Haiteen,* further enquiries were made after the Army, when the natives replied that they had seen no one pass in their neighbourhood. Brigadier Pattel then went to meet the French, who were first advancing, and offered to co-operate with them. The French General said he was going to attack the Palace at once, and begged that the Cavalry might keep the right to cut off the retreat of the Tartars. It was getting dark when the Brigade arrived at the walls of the gardens, and the first thing to be done was to find a place to encamp in, so the horses' heads were turned out of the village again, to the left to seek an open piece of ground. Meanwhile the French advanced to the chief entrance, forced open the gate, and had a small skirmish with the Eunuchs, who defended the place, killing two and wounding several others. Two French officers were wounded. Next morning, the French officers entered the Palace with several of their men, and looted right and left. A few good things were placed on one side to be divided between the Sovereigns of Great Britain and France. After the French had enjoyed the whole day's looting, many of them thereby making their fortune, the General gave permission to the British officers to bring away as much as they liked on the 8th, and a commission was nominated to do so, and sell it for the benefit of the Army. Many officers found large pieces of gold worth hundreds of pounds, and as a great deal of dissatisfaction was so caused, the General called in all loot, and had everything sold by public auction. Two-thirds of the money so produced was given to the soldiery, one-third to the officers. The General himself gave up his share, and in return the officers made him a present of a handsome gold Claret-jug of Chinese manufacture, intrinsic value £128 sterling, which constituted a portion of the loot. After the French had *arraché* all they could bring away, they went about with large sticks breaking to pieces the remaining curiosities, which were of rather bulky size, and then, as a finale to their work of mischief before leaving, they set the private residence of the Emperor on fire, and suffered it to burn to ashes.

The Imperial paved road-way from Pekin to the Summer Palace issues at the *Se-che* gate on the west side, and continues with a few windings in the direction of a group of villages of different names, conglomerately called *Hai-teen.* The stone-way carries you through this group of ugly houses; you emerge on to a broad road with this pavement through its centre; stone garden walls stand on each side of you to the right and left. They enclose the grounds of nobles and imperial connections. You advance *suivant le pavé,* cross a stone bridge, take a sweep to the left, and the road brings you between two large pieces of water in front of the grand entrance to the Palace of *Yuen-ming-yuen.* It was here under the trees the French encamped.

You advance through the portals, and enter upon a large paved court-yard, in front of you stands the Grand Reception Hall, a large *Chinese* building well-adorned exteriorly with paint and gilding, and netted under the fretted eaves to keep the birds off; you enter its central door, and find yourself on a smooth marble floor in front of the Emperor's ebony throne. The carving on this throne is quite a work of art. The floor of of the throne was carpeted with a light-red cloth, and three low series of steps led up to it, of which the central series was the widest, being intended for Kow-towing on before the Emperor. The left side of the room was covered with one extensive picture representing the grounds of the Summer Palace. Side tables were covered with books and articles of *vertu.* On the right of this building were houses after houses well-furnished with silks, curios, and luxuries of all kinds, most of them having gardens in front. Then were the houses of the retainers. Behind the grand hall was Rockery, and in rear of that again a large pond, so that a pebbled path, leading over a bridge and taking a semicircular sweep of half the water, had to be traversed before you visited the next hall. The distance was about 500 yards. This hall was smaller, and not got up with such care; yellow sedan-chairs and one mountain-chair stood close to the throne. On the right and left there were small rooms adjoining with images of Bhuddha. Behind stood another reception-hall, and in rear of that again a third and on the left the Emperor's private rooms, beautifully got up, with tables strewn with all manner of precious articles, many of which were English or French. The rearmost room was the Emperor's bed-room, communicating with the room in front by a door covered with a blind. A large niche in the wall, curtained over and covered with silk mattresses, served for the bed, and a sloping platform enabled his Majesty to mount into it. A small silk handkerchief was under the royal pillow, and pipes and other Chinese luxuries were standing on tables hard by. The Empress's two rooms were on the extreme left, and these past, you came again on pebbled paths carrying you past lakes, into grottoes, through summer-houses, under magnificent trees until you quite lost yourself in bewilderment. The *Round and Brilliant Garden* is the signification of the Chinese name applied to these grounds, but they are more like an extensive park walled round and abounding in all that is most lovely of the Chinese picturesque. Its construction and the accumulation of the precious property it contained must have been the work of centuries.

The *Wan-show-yuen* or Birthday garden is situated about a mile west of the Summer Palace. The Emperor's paved road passes close under its wall, and traversing through the village of *Tsing-lung-cheaon,* winds to the left and leads to another garden called the *Chin-ming-yuen* (golden and brilliant garden), the walls of which enclose two hills, the one surmounted by a six-storied monument, the *Ya-tsing-t'a,* and the other by a steepled lamasery in ruins. Some two miles further on, on the side of the West hills, beyond the various villages of the eight banners which speckle the plain, you see the 4th and not the least beautiful of the Emperor's gardens, the *Heang-shan* or Fragrant Hills.

It was these gardens and lovely spots that the 1st Division started to destroy on the 18th October. The barbarous treatment shewn by the Mandarins to the *unfortunate victims* that they had trapped at Tung-chow demanded some retaliation on our part, and as a portent of what they might expect unless they succumbed, it was determined to burn and destroy the Emperor's pleasure grounds. The party started at 8½ and not many hours had elapsed before the rising columns of smoke betokened the commencement of the work of destruction.

The view of the country below from the hill-top in the *Wan-show-yuen* was most perfect, you looked down on a series of handsome temples, a large lake with a temple standing in its bosom with *a marble bridge of arches stretching from* it to the shore; the open country south, with its groups of villages and trees, a tier of hills on the right, and Pekin away in the distance.

The 19th October was the great day of destruction, black masses of smoke rose continually from the gardens, giving the appearance of a fearful thunderstorm impending. Unfortunately the houses of the surrounding villages were not spared in the general destruction, and thousands of unhappy subjects had to suffer for the sins of their rulers. The General gave orders to spare the monument as a work of art, all other public buildings in the neighbourhood were *destroyed.* The Tartars in the different banner villages appeared greatly alarmed, thinking their turn might come next. They turned out in great numbers with warm tea and cakes to regale the soldiers on their return from the hill gardens. Before sunset of the second day every place had been fired, and the soldiers were marched back to camp at the *Sih-shing* gate. We passed the Summer Palace on our way back, flames and smouldering ruins debarred our passage every way. We passed the entrance gate and watched with pleasure the daring flames curling into grotesque festoons and wreaths, as it twined in its last embrace the grand portal of the Palace, while the black column of smoke that moved straightwards to heaven from the already roof-fallen Reception Hall, formed a fine deep back-ground to this living picture of active red-flame that hissed and crackled as if glorying in the destruction it spread around. "Revenge is sweet." We muttered to ourselves *"Sic transit gloria mundi."*

Camp of the British Army,
about 7 miles East of Peking and
3 miles W.S.W. of Tung-chow,
28th September, 1860.

As there is some talk of part of the forces moving on to-morrow towards Peking, I shall write a few lines in case an opportunity offers for Tien-tsin before the next mail is made up. My last letter to you was on 23d. Since then there has no news of the unfortunate captives who are victims to the treachery of the enemy. Indeed no official account of them has been received at all, the only information being derived from statements made by the Chinese whose mendacity is equal to their treachery. It is with sorrow that I am compelled *to yield to the conviction that the story of* their being well is not all the truth. If it were, why have they not brought a written confirmation of it, in Chinese, signed by Mr. Parkes? The absence of this makes me feel certain that there is some thing respecting them which they fear to tell. Again, it is improbable that they would have been surrounded and the whole party captured without some resistance — however hopeless it would be against such numbers — the consequences of which would certainly have been more or less disastrous. Painful as these reflections will be to their friends they appear to be too evident, to be lost sight of. What communication on the subject has been made by the Allied Plenipotentiaries has not transpired, but the order for reinforcements to come up from the rear show the determination of the Commanders-in-Chief to proceed to extremities. We are now only waiting for the heavy siege guns which are expected at Tung-chow to-day by the river, communication having been established between Tien-tsin and that place, by the Peiho, in flat bottom Chinese boats of light draught of water. Ammunition and troops are now arriving from the rear by the road. Preparations are being made for bridges to cross canals and the storming of Peking is now spoken of as an event to be accomplished. That the attempt will be successful there is no doubt, that it must be made appears to be unavoidable as retreat is out of the question and negociation cannot be en*tertained whilst the demand for the restoration of* the prisoners is not complied with. Reconnaissances have taken place with 400 or 500 cavalry. The wall of Peking have been approached within 200 yards, and camps of Tartars have been seen, whose number is estimated at above 30,000.

The Peiho after reaching Tung-chow turns away towards the north-east and a canal which it is said runs to Peking, commences at about 200 yards from that point and passes near to this camp. From Tung-chow there is also a paved road 18 feet wide leading to Peking. The Royal Marines and some French troops are quartered in *the suburbs of Tung-chow to protect the landing* place where the boats from Tien-tsin arrive. They have not entered the city of Tung-chow. The gates are open and it is possible that persons going in would not be molested, but prudence forbids one from running a risk that could only lead to further complications. There is little doubt that it was at this city that the treachery was planned which led to the capture of Mr. Parkes and party, and the battles of the 18th and 21st inst. The weather continues fine but little rain having fallen since the storm on the day the Taku forts were taken, there are, however, some indications of a change, but *if the paved road is in tolerable repair* the heavy guns will be moved along it without much difficulty.

29th Sept.—An order for preparing to move to-morrow with 3 days' rations is rescinded. A letter has been received by Lord Elgin stating that the captives are being taken care of and the wounded doing well. They say also if we want to fight we must not suppose the troops we have met are all they have, as hundreds of thousands *are ready to come forward. Mr. Parkes's card in* Chinese with his signature in English accompanied it. Lord Elgin's reply is that, until the captives are returned no negociations can be entered into. The Emperor's brother who is supposed to be inclined to make peaceable terms having heard that the prisoners were bound immediately ordered them to be released from that state. This is mentioned in the letter referred to. My fears that some casualties must have occurred appear to be confirmed, as the reports from them now state that the wounded are doing well! The particulars are not known. The number of prisoners is said to be 31, there are 36 missing, of which 5 are French, belonging to the *Societé Scientifique,* I believe.

Yesterday evening the Royal Marines and a party of French troops took possession of the city gate at Tung-chow and now hold it. Some of the soldiers of the place armed with matchlocks and spears, were walking about the suburbs near to the Quarters of the Marines, upon which Colonel Travers ordered a party to take them in and disarm them. This was done without resistance, indeed the fellows after laying down their arms made tea and offered it to the Marines! Vessels with stores for sale from Shanghai and Hongkong are at Tung-chow and doing a good business; prices are high, 200 to 300 per cent, but as it is for luxuries I think they are right to obtain the largest profit that purchasers will pay. Beer, even $9 per doz., is almost a necessary in campaigning.

October 4th.—There have been several letters received by Lord Elgin, they contain an offer to deliver up the prisoners if the whole of the army will return to Chan-kia-wan, near where the fight was on the 18th, and there receive the Imperial Commissioners appointed to treat. This, of course, cannot be acceded to, even for the valuable considerations offered. A letter received on the 2nd stating that they were kindly treated, and requesting some clothes might be sent to them had the signatures of H. S. Parkes and H. Loch. A few words written in Hindostanee by the latter to avoid observation said that the letter was dictated by the Chinese Authorities. I have not any apprehensions for the safety of the captives but I do not believe they will be given up until our conditions are wrung from the Government by fear or force. Their retention is a valuable acquisition for the attainment of better terms whilst their sacrifice would, they well know, be visited by the direst retribution.

The movement forward was postponed from day to day until yesterday. One account laid the delay to the French and another to ourselves. Both were true as the former have waited for an accession to their number and our re-inforcements are also arriving daily. The Royals from Tien-tsin and some Punjaubees came in last night, and ammunition brought up to Tung-chow by the river is now on its way *from* thence by the Military Train and the Chinese Coolie Corps. Having crossed the canal, we are now encamped on each side of the paved road, about 6 miles from Peking, the same distance from Tung-chow but only two from our late encampment. It is but a small advance towards the Capital, the spot however is well adapted for a depôt which is to be made here in an enclosure strengthened by earth-works and other defences. Commissariat stores, baggage, &c., &c., will be left, whilst the army marches in search of the Tartar soldiery to follow up and disperse them, and then, I hear, the whole advanced force will take up an imposing position before Peking ready to bombard, if it shall be so decided on. The movement takes place to-morrow morning. Three days' rations have been served out, and only light baggage will be taken, as it is expected that matters will be brought to a crisis in that time, either by our entrance into Peking, or satisfactory terms being obtained from by the Emperor. There are various rumours respecting the ultimate destination of the army, but I have not heard any from high authority. At all events Tien-tsin will be held through the winter, and probably some troops will be left at Ho-so-wo, which is half way from there to Peking, to keep the road open. A few days ago some people at Ma-tow, the first march from Ho-se-wo, fired at a party of Sikh cavalry conveying a dispatch, for which the whole line of villages have paid the penalty, every house having been burnt *by a company of* Punjaubees sent by the General for the purpose.

As we may not be again encamped before the next mail leaves I shall close this and send it. Appending a letter that a friend has written for me, describing the battles of 18th and 21st ult. and some other circumstances, I am, &c.

C.

Camp, near Tung-chow, Oct. 1st, 1860.

Dear Sir,—As you were unavoidably absent when the army left Ho-se-woo on the 17th instant, the following account of its progress to Tung-chow may perhaps be interesting:—On that day the force under Major-General Sir John Michel, consisting of the Cavalry Brigade, (Brigadier Pattell) viz. the King's Dragoon Guards, Probyn's and Fane's Irregular Horse, with Stirling's Half Battery, two Field Batteries under Capt. Desborough, Brigadier Sutton's and Reeves's Brigades, viz. 2nd Queen's, 15th Punjaub's, Royal Marines, and 99th Regiment, with detachments of Royal Engineers and Military Train, marched from Ho-se-woo at daylight; Sir Hope Grant accompanying it. Lord Elgin remained at Ho-se-woo. One French Regiment (the 2nd Chasseurs de Vincennes) and one Field Battery followed. We had scarcely moved two miles along the road when the enemy's pickets were observed, which at our approach leisurely retired to a large camp, distant about a mile. While halted, to enable the column to form up, a flag of truce was brought in by a few mounted men, which was soon followed by a *mandarin* in a green chair, and wearing the pink button and peacock's feather of a first-class official, who was recognized as *the former Hoppo* at Canton, and *late* Commissioner sent to Tien-tsin to negotiate with our Ambassador. While he was making the usual Chinese excuses, Mr. Loch arrived, and here I should mention that this gentleman, who is Lord Elgin's Private Secretary, with Mr. Parkes, C.B., Mr. Bowlby, the "Times" correspondent, and Mr. de Normann, Attaché to the Legation at Shanghai, had preceded the army for the purpose of arranging matters for the reception of the Embassy at Tung-chow, where they, with their escort, Lieut. Anderson, and 20 men of Fane's Horse, slept on the night of the 16th. Everything having been satisfactorily settled, Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch started to rejoin the Army, the others remaining in the city, when, after riding some miles on the main road, they came upon an immense Tartar force, who, while treating them civilly, told them in a very decided tone that our army could advance no further. Mr. Parkes, finding remonstrance useless retraced his steps to Tung-chow to protest to the authorities against this violation of the agreement into which they had entered on the previous evening. Mr. Loch sought the Commander-in-Chief, to whom he reported the state of affairs, and by whom he was requested to rejoin Mr. Parkes, and to warn him with the gentlemen above named, to return at once, Capt. Brabazon, R.A., accompanying him. The mandarin left after impudently assuring Sir Hope Grant that the Tartar Cavalry, whom we now saw assembled in hundreds, were merely collecting the supplies which we required. Meanwhile the troops were formed up in contiguous close columns of corps, and awaited during three hours the return of the party from Tung-chow. While enjoying the shade of a clump of trees, some 500 yards from the camp, in which the Tartars were now busily stirring, I was suddenly startled by hearing a volley of gingalls, and a round from numerous guns along their entrenchment; a few horsemen enveloped in a cloud of dust galloped up. These proved to be Colonel Walker, A.Q.M.G., of Cavalry, Assistant-Commissary-Gen. Thomson, and two dragoons, who had proceeded in advance for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the army, and who, while returning through the camp, observed a French officer, who was employed in a similar duty, savagely assaulted and defending himself. In attempting his rescue, the Colonel was wounded, Mr. Thomson received a severe thrust from a lance, and one orderly several sword cuts, and he was

☞ *See Supplement.*

NAGASAKI MARKET REPORT.

October 30th, 1860.

TRADE has slightly improved, the native holidays are now over, and recent advices from Shanghai per *Cadiz* have caused holders of Imports to be firm in their demands for higher rates than have been obtained since the arrival of the Str. *England.*

Large remittances have been received by resident Japanese merchants, in return for goods bought here at high rates for the Miako market, and it is probable the result will be large settlements. Quotations are as follow:—

IMPORTS.

Grey Shirtings, 6½-catty,	$ 2:65 a 2:90.
5½ ,,	2:40 a 2:50.
White Shirtings, 64-66 reed,	2:90 a 3:15.
60 ,,	2:80 a 2:90.
White Spots,	2:90 a 3:00.
Dyed Spots,	3:50 a 3:80.
White Brocades,	3:00
Dyed Brocades,	3:70 a 3:80.
Dyed Damasks,	6:25 a 6:50.
Chintzes,	2:50 a 2:90.
T. Cloths, no demand,	1:00
Handkerchiefs, per doz.,	0:60 a 0:80.
Velvets, per yard,	0:26 a 0:27.
Velveteens,	4:00 a 5:00.
Camlets, X, good assortments,	24:00 a 25:00.
S S,	25:00 a 27:00.
Long Ells, Inferior chops. Good assortments,	10:50 a 10:60.
Spelter, per picul	9:00 a 9:25.
Sugar,	Itz: 22 a 23.

EXPORTS.

Vegetable Wax, per picul	$10:50 a 11:00.
Bees' Wax,	33:00 a 35:00.
Isinglass, Best,	25:00 a 27:00.
Inferior,	17:00 a 20:00.
Tobacco, Best,	4:50 a 5:00.
Oil Vegetable, no stocks,	— —
Mushrooms,	20:00 a 22:00.
Iron,	3:00
Dried Cuttlefish,	5:00 a 9:00.

Tea—Procurable in small lots at a slight advance on the rates previously ruling.

Silk—A few small lots of inferior classes, offered at high rates.

Exchange—Itzaboos 235 per Mexican $100.

Arrivals—Str. England, and Berenice, from Kanagawa; Theresa, from Hongkong; and Str. Cadiz, from Shanghai.

Departures—Str. England, with full cargo, Tea, Wax, and Charcoal for Shanghai.

Loading—North Star, and Theresa, for Hongkong; Schiller, for Batavia; Templeman, and Str. Cadiz for Shanghai.

Freights—Per Steamer, Mexican $5.50 per Ton. Tea, 55 cents per package.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Oct. ARRIVED.
26—Caroline, (Ham. bg.), Rhode, Macao.
26—Hafis, (Ham. bq.), ——, Hongkong.
26—Siwa, (Dan. bq.), —— Amoy.
Nov.
1—Zingari, (Br. str.), Byrne, Shanghai.

Oct. DEPARTED.
28—Elizabeth, (Br. sch.), Williams, Shanghai.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Falk, (Dan. sch), Typhoon, (Pruss. bg.), Martha, (Br. bq.), Ningpo, (Br. bq.), San Juan, (Siam. bq.), Num-ho-kira, (Br. bq.,) Kun-hong-tye, (Siam. bq.), Snipe, (Br. bg.), Gazelle, (Br. sch.)

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received last mail.

500—Wellington's Supplementary Despatches, 6th vol.
740—History of England from 1713 to 1783, by Lord Mahon, 7 vols.
1290—Olyphant's Patriots.
1291—Spanish Campaign in Morocco. Hardman.
1292—Indian Campaign, by Generals Rose and Stuart.
1978—Tom Brown's School Days.
1979—The Woman in White. Novel, 3 vols.
2006—From Hay-time to Hopping.
2607—Captain Brand of the *Centipede.*
2608—Welcome Guest, 1st vol.
2701—Curiosities of Civilization. A Wynter.
2702—Ethica. A. L. Windsor.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1860.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA,	*Tls.*2.0.0
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GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae,*	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY,	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,	2.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language,	2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY,	0.5.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages,	3.0.0
CHINESE MISCELLANY, complete in 1 vol. *half-bound,*	3.7.5
MARINER'S GUIDE to JAPAN, by Von Siebold,	1.5.0
JAPANSCHE SPRAAKKUNST, by J. H. Donker Curtius,	5.0.0
FAMILIAR PHRASES in English & Romanized Japanese, by the Revd. J. LIGGINS,	0.5.0

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.		VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Nov	3	Overmann	Da. bk	290	Gottsche	Hongkong	Oct 3	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	3	Europe	Fr. bk	545	Durin	Ningpo	.. 31	do	Dimier, Brothers and Co
..	3	Podesta	Ha. bk	346	Angelbeck	Amoy	.. 21	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
..	3	Cæsar	Ha. bk	298	Sturze	Hongkong	.. 12	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams & Co
..	4	Nimrod [H M	disp. bt		R J Wynniatt	Peiho			
..	4	Zingari	B. str.	99	Byrne	Ningpo	Nov 3	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
..	5	Kestrel (73) [H M	g.-boat		H Huxham	do	.. —		
..	5	Venezuela	Ha. bk	338	Both	Hongkong	Oct 21	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams & Co
..	5	Argus	Ha. bg	174	Mortensen	do		do	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	5	Snow Squall	A. ship	742	Loyd	New York	June 16	General	Ullett and Co
..	5	Sir Isaac Newton	B. bark	406	Pirouet	Swansea	— 21	Coals	Wm. Hargreaves
..	5	Royal Saxon	B. bark	510	Livingston	Sydney		Coal, &c.	Russell and Co
..	5	Johanne Kalkmann	Ha. bk	226	Roper	Amoy	Oct —	Sugar, &c.	Siemssen and Co
..	6	Bertha Kohn	Ha. sch	148	Schulz	Swatow	.. 26	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	6	Elizabeth	B. schr	146	Williams	Ningpo	.. 28	Sundries	W. R. Adamson & Co
..	6	Rover	A. bark	358	Draper	Kanagawa	.. 28	do	Wetmore, Williams & Co
..	8	Celestial	B. ship	494	Brait	Ningpo	Nov 2	do	A. R. Tilby
..	9	Yates Gruner	Bre. bk	306	Reher	Macao		Ballast	Harkort and Co
..	9	Alma	Fr. bk			Chefoo		do	Order

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.		VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Nov	3	Burman	B. bark	319	Robertson	Fchau & Hkong	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
..	3	Melita	A. schr	195	Stratton	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	3	Wanderer	A. schr	175	West	Amoor River	Re-expts.	Augustine Heard and Co
..	4	Imperatriz	B. str.	1311	Sharp	London	Tea & Silk	Dent and Co
..	4	Douglas	B. bark	419	Thomas	Hongkong	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
..	5	Forbin [H I M	str.		Morier	Peiho		
..	5	Lightning	B. str.	330	Taylor	do		Chartered by H M Govt
..	6	Swetlana [H I R M	st-fri.		Boutakoff	Hongkong		
..	7	Victor Emmanuel	Nor. sh	450	Pharo	Hkong & W'poa	Sun., &c.	Oppert and Co
..	7	Elizabeth	Fr. bk	443	Janus	Hongkong	Sundries	Vaucher, Frères
..	7	Cornelia L. Bevan	A. bark	330	Pedersen	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Wetmore, Williams and Co
..	7	Ocean Mail	B. ship	630	Adam	London	Tea & Silk	Smith, Kennedy and Co
..	7	Zingari	B. str.	99	Byrne	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
..	8	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Munro	Hongkong*	Silk & Sun	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
..	8	Kestrel (73) [H M	g.-boat		H Huxham	Chusan		
..	8	Elizabeth	B. ship	442	Samson	Hongkong	Exports	W. R. Adamson and Co
..	8	May Queen	A. schr	143	Buckminster	Tien-tsin	Sun., &c.	Frazar and Co
..	9	Lord Clarendon	B. brig	273	Cameron	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Barnes Dallas
..	9	Queen of May	B. ship	314	Frazar	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Dow and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch
Aerolite	Sept 28	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Alma	Nov 9	Fr. bk			Order		
Argus	Nov 5	Ha. bg	174	Mortensen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Armistice	Oct 4	B. bark	358	Richardson	Harkort and Co		
Athletæ (31)	Sept 3	B. ship	975	Potter	Chartered by H M Government		
Bertha Kohn	Nov 6	Ha. sch	148	Schulz	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Cæsar	Nov 3	Ha. bk	298	Sturze	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Carrie Leland	Nov 2	A. bark	316	Smith	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Celerity	Sept 14	Sia. bk	210	Ingram	A. R. Tilby		
Celestial	Nov 8	B. ship	494	Brait	A. R. Tilby		
Daniel Webster	Oct 27	A. bark	273	Stannard	Frazar and Co	Kanagawa	13th inst
Deux Jumeaux	Aug 29	Fr. sh.	533	Bernard	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	
Eamont	Nov 2	B. schr	120	Oliver	Dent and Co		
Egmont	Oct 24	B. ship	668	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Elizabeth	Nov 6	B. schr	146	Williams	W. R. Adamson and Co		
England	Oct 31	B. str.	746	Dundas	Lindsay and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Europe	Nov 3	Fr. bk	545	Durin	Dimier, Brothers and Co		
Fama Filipina	Oct 9	Sp. sh.	800	Gana	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy & Man.	cld 9th
Fanny McHenry	Oct 8	A. ship	1237	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Imdt.
Fathe Shah Alum	Sept 19	B. ship	810	Sheppard	Order		
Florence	Sept 24	A. ship	1045	Wadsworth	Russell and Co	New York	
Formosa	Oct 29	B. str.	450	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	22d inst.
Greifswald	July 13	Pru. bk	452		Siemssen and Co		
Henry Ellis	Oct 26	B. ship	412	Baillie	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Kanagawa	cld 9th
Horatio	Oct 8	A. ship	460	Palmer	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Horizon	Aug 8	A. ship	1666	Reed	Russell and Co	Hongkong	
Johanne Kalkmann	Nov 5	Ha. bk	226	Roper	Siemssen and Co		
Kate Hooper	Oct 7	A. ship	1488	Johnson	Frazar and Co	Amoy & Hkong	Early
Kimbengsem	Sept 16	Sia. bk	300	Christian	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Lebanon	Sept 29	A. ship	696	Hamilton	Olyphant and Co		
Leontine	Sept 27	Sia. bk	290	Schwertzer	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Lucky Star	Aug 24	Sia. bk	400	Klappoth	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Magnolia	Sept 28	A. ship	648	Hunt	Russell and Co		
Main	Sept 28	Ha. sh	802	Hanck	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	
Mary & Louisa	Nov 2	A. bark	496	Jones	Russell and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Mary R. Mitford	Oct 7	B. bark	519	Leadley	A. R. Tilby	Fuchau	To-day
Merse	Oct 18	B. ship	628	Moore	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	Fuchau	Early
Moneka	Oct 6	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Augustine Heard and Co	Fuchau	cld 6th
Nabob	Sept 28	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	234				
Ocean Queen	Sept 3	Sia. sh	600	Jensen	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Overmann	Nov 3	Da. bk	290	Gottsche	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Persia	Oct 28	B. ship	661	Parnall	McKenzie and Co	Amoy	
Podesta	Nov 3	Ha. bk	346	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co		
Prince Regent	Sept 10	B. bark	582	Sack	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	Early
Queensberry	Oct 25	B. ship	635	Heffernan	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Revere	Aug 8	A. ship	735	Rocko	Frazar and Co	Hkong & W'poa	cld 1st
Riccardo Schmidt	Aug 24	Ital. sh	680	Cassanova	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	cld 9th
Rosa Drouhet	Aug 12	Fr. sh.	475				
Rover	Nov 6	A. bark	358	Draper	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Royal Saxon	Nov 5	B. bark	510	Livingston	Russell and Co		
Sea Forth	Aug 21	Sia. bk	360	Cameron	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Senator	July 13	N.-G. bk	280	Slocombe	Lindsay and Co		
Sir Isaac Newton	Nov 5	B. bark	406	Pirouet	Wm. Hargreaves		
Snow Squall	Nov 5	A. ship	742	Loyd	Ullett and Co		
Solent	Sept 27	B. ship	732	Passmore	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
St. Louis	July 1	A. str.	700	Hutchison	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Swordfish	Sept 7	A. ship	1035	Crandall	Olyphant and Co	New York	
Ta Yung	July 9	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	*Tug*	
Troy	July 31	A. ship	663	Eagleston	Russell and Co		
Tung Yu	Oct 17	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Venezuela	Nov 5	Ha. bk	338	Both	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Undine	Oct 29	B. str.	143	Minto	Dent and Co	*Tug*	
Wandering Jew	Aug 24	A. ship	1139	Stackpole	Frazar and Co		
White Falcon	Aug 7	A. ship	1372	Drummond	Russell and Co		
Yates Gruner	Nov 9	Bre. bk	306	Reher	Harkort and Co		
York (72)	Aug 31	B. ship	939	Redpath	Chartered by H M Government		

[67 *Merchant Vessels.*] * At day-light with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-po
Centaur	H M st-sloop	6	..	..	Elphinstone D'O D'A Aplin	540
Nimrod	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..		180
Pioneer	H M sc-st-sloop	6	..	..	H. A. Reilly	350
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Saïgon	H I M st-aviso	..	..	..	Lieut de Vautré	..
Shanghai (B. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Townsend	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*IN HARBOUR.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Excelsior, 14th May; James Lemon, 15th June; Juanpore, 19th do.; Sea Park, 21st do.; Kent, 13th July; Japan, 1st Aug.; and Harkaway, 30th do.

Liverpool—Polynesia, 7th May; Queen of the Seas, 9th do.; Franziska, (put back), Sillery, 11th do.; Hesperus, 31st do.; Spiridion, 9th June; Connecticut, 15th do.; Queen of England, 21st do.; Vision, 22d do.; America, 3d July; Spray of the Ocean, 5th do.; Greyhound, 8th do.; Aalotar, 18th do.; Geo. West, 10th Aug.; Benares, and Constance, 23d do.

Cardiff—Gharra, 22d May.; Theodore Dill, 21st June; Adalator, 8th Aug.; and Juliana, 14th do.; Cornelius, Sept. 5th; Anna Maria, 6th do.

Plymouth—Bucephalus, 8th June. *Queenstown*—Dora, 7th July; Victor Emanuel, Aug. 31st.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; and Cleveland.

Gibraltar—Energy, Aug. 14th.

New York—Western Continent, 7th June.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	2
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	3	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	3	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	25	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	27	28	25	25 & 26	27 & 29	..	..
	Bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	..	11 & 12	17	12 & 17	14 & 17	..	..

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45,			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54,			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	25,378,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59,			39,135,939	85,970
1859-60,	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1st *July*, 1859, *to* 30*th June*, 1860.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA lbs.	GREEN TEA lbs.	TEA. Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct,*	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	19,084
UNITED STATES,	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	534,006	380,805	914,811	
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	48,533	386,330	434,863	
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	1,105,398	66,964	1,172,362	47,099
COASTWISE,	217,275	803,628	1,020,903	
MANILA,	240		240	137
Total	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1860, *to dates,*

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw*		*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
					China	*Japan*					
July	1	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong	1,319			1,319			
..	17	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,309	29		2,338			
..	18	Jubilee,	764	London	32		5	37	17	25	357
Aug	2	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,864	168	8	2,040			1
..	18	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,295	204	3	2,502			
..	24	Challenger,	698	London	3,710	14	7	3,731		4	
Sept	5	Emeu, str.,	907	Hongkong	3,791	746	21	4,558			
..	9	Ballarat,	712	London	2,820	368	..	3,188			19
..	12	Lucknow,	402	do	1,429	215	34	1,678	5		16
..	21	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	2,022	386	2	2,410			
Oct	5	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,050	399	19	2,468			
..	5	Assyrian,	555	London	1,909	407		2,316	5		
..	9	Livingston,	535	do	1,085	596		1,681		6	67
..	18	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	2,617	357	10	2,984			4
..	21	Koh-i-noor,	303	Liverpool							
..	22	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,085	42	17	1,144			4
..	26	Wynaud,	521	London	1,442			1,442	25		68
..	26	Kate Carnie,	549	do	1,521			1,521			
..	31	Palmerston,	397	do	782	2		784			
Nov	4	Imperatriz, str.,	1311	do	1,038	259	18	1,315			
..	7	Ocean Mail,	630	do	2,501	40		2,841			
..	8	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,931	278	6	2,215			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st *July*, 1860, *to date.*

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
Oct	16	Phantom,	1174	New York,	427:70		

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from* 1st *July*, 1860.

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July	18	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107		6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088			2,375	44,701	130,815	219,286	709,937
Augt	24	*Challenger,*	698	London,						55,619								301,607	357,226
Sept	9	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	277,696	101,565	16,487		8,933	404,681	20,415	2,393		2,028	1,200	48,169		75,205	479,886
...	12	*Lucknow,*	402	London,	78,640	46,749			400	125,798	37,752	9,177		4,149	3,793	12,067		66,938	192,736
Oct.	5	*Assyrian,*	556	London,	167,643		18,241			185,884	25,701	5,803		2,434	228	177,000		221,166	407,050
...	9	*Livingston,*	535	London,	278,948		7,285	4,720		290,953	102,356	10,761	966	5,454	6,737	57,707		192,981	483,934
...	21	*Koh-i-noor,*	303	Liverpool,						59,767									59,767
...	26	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	236,399	18,701	504	9,105		265,009	79,337	6,449		13,907	8,583	16,183		124,459	389,468
...	26	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	268,899		10,545	4,333		283,777	73,989	7,393	708	2,588	7,741	106,441		198,860	482,637
...	31	*Palmerston,*	397	London,															408,297
Nov.	4	*Imperatriz, str.,*	1311	London,															141,074
...	7	*Ocean Mail,*	630	London,															

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1860.

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
Oct.	16	*Phantom,*	1174	New York,			17,932		337	18,269	511,861	14,811	499	10,935	240,025	194,425	972,556	990,825

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